

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(21)Application number : 11-008793 (71)Applicant : NISSAN MOTOR CO LTD

(22)Date of filing : 18.01.1999 (72)Inventor : KIKUCHI HIROTO

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## (54) METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR COATING CERAMIC MONOLITHIC SUPPORT WITH CATALYTIC SLURRY

### (57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To provide a method and an apparatus for coating a ceramic monolithic support with a catalytic slurry wherein a deviation in the upper and lower sides of a coating amount can be minimized in coating the monolithic support.

**SOLUTION:** In the case where a monolithic support which is not coated by anything is placed and pressurized or sucked, conditions for pressure and time are previously set so that pressure is stepwise or continuously changed and so that all pressurization or suction time is made T hours, an x1 pressure is applied for initial t1 hours, an x2 pressure is generated for the next t2 hours, and an x3 pressure is generated for the succeeding t3 hours, wherein,  $T=t_1+t_2+t_3+\dots+t_n (n \geq 2)$ .

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## LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination] 31.07.2002

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**CLAIMS**

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**[Claim(s)]**

[Claim 1] How to coat with a catalyst slurry the ceramic monolith support characterized by changing two or more steps of welding pressure, and coating it in the pressurization time amount T in the approach of being the approach of coating the internal surface of ceramic monolith support with a catalyst slurry, making face the one direction of a tubular path a catalyst slurry, and coating by pressurization pushing from an one direction.

[Claim 2] How to coat with a catalyst slurry the ceramic monolith support characterized by changing two or more steps of suction pressure, and coating it in the reduced pressure suction time amount T in the approach of being the approach of coating the internal surface of ceramic monolith support with a catalyst slurry, making face the one direction of a tubular path a catalyst slurry, and coating by reduced pressure suction from the other side.

[Claim 3] How to coat with a catalyst slurry the ceramic monolith support characterized by to include the damper of the stepping motor drive which operates as the opening beforehand set up in pressurization piping, to control the opening of the damper of said stepping motor drive, to change two or more steps of said welding pressure, and to coat it in the pressurization time amount T as a means change said welding pressure in the approach of coating ceramic monolith support according to claim 1 with a catalyst slurry.

[Claim 4] How to coat with a catalyst slurry the ceramic monolith support characterized by making it open to the time amount which prepared one or more closing motion bulbs in the pressurization piping side face, and was set up beforehand, changing two or more steps of said welding pressure, and coating it in the pressurization time amount T as a means to change said welding pressure, in the approach of coating ceramic monolith support according to claim 1 with a catalyst slurry.

[Claim 5] How to coat with a catalyst slurry the ceramic monolith support characterized by to include the damper of the stepping motor drive which operates as the opening beforehand set up in suction piping, to control the opening of the damper of said stepping motor drive, to change two or more steps of suction pressure, and to coat it in the reduced-pressure suction time amount T as a means change said suction pressure in the approach of coating ceramic monolith support according to claim 2 with a catalyst slurry.

[Claim 6] How to coat with a catalyst slurry the ceramic monolith support characterized by making it open to the time amount which prepared one or more closing motion bulbs in suction piping or a suction tub, and was set up beforehand, changing two or more steps of suction pressure, and coating it in the reduced pressure suction time amount T as a means to change said suction pressure, in the approach of coating ceramic monolith support according to claim 2 with a catalyst slurry.

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

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**[Detailed Description of the Invention]**

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the approach of forming a catalyst bed in a detail at homogeneity at ceramic monolith support, and its equipment further about the approach of forming a catalyst bed in ceramic monolith support, and its equipment.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As the catalyst bed formation approach of the conventional ceramic monolith support As indicated by JP,62-28695,B for example, on the tubular path of ceramic monolith support What forms a sink and a catalyst bed for a catalyst slurry using vaccum pressure, and ceramic monolith support are immersed in a catalyst slurry. There are some which form a sink and a catalyst bed about the inside of a tubular path by positioning a catalyst slurry to what forms a catalyst bed, and the upper limit of ceramic monolith support, and applying a pressure to this catalyst slurry.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Recently, for exhaust gas purification, a catalyst bed is thickened, moreover it raises the engine performance, it is made multilayer structure, and it thickens, and the approach of raising the engine performance is taken increasingly.

[0004] However, in some which use vaccum pressure for a catalyst slurry and form a sink and a catalyst bed on the aforementioned conventional approach, for example, the tubular path of ceramic monolith support, there is a problem that the thickness of a catalyst bed differs, an entry side is thin and an exhaust port side becomes thick, by the exhaust port side of the entry side of the catalyst slurry of ceramic monolith support, and a catalyst slurry.

[0005] Even if it is in some which similarly position a catalyst slurry to the upper limit of ceramic monolith support, apply a pressure to this catalyst slurry, and form a sink and a catalyst bed for the inside of a tubular path, there is a problem that the thickness of a catalyst bed differs, an entry side is thin and an exhaust port side becomes thick, by the exhaust port side of the entry side of a catalyst slurry, and a catalyst slurry.

[0006] The ununiformity of this catalyst bed thickness bars stabilization of the catalyst engine performance, and the appearance of the approach of forming a catalyst bed in uniform thickness has faced it.

[0007] The purpose of this invention solves the above-mentioned technical problem, and is to offer the approach of forming a catalyst bed in uniform thickness.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem and its Function] In applying a catalyst slurry to ceramic monolith support, and forming a catalyst bed, this invention controls welding pressure and suction pressure, and relates to the coating approach and coating equipment which equalize the thickness (amount) of a catalyst bed.

[0009] this invention persons found out the coating approach which hardly changes the thickness (amount) of a catalyst bed by the exhaust port side of a catalyst slurry the entry side of a catalyst slurry by pressurization or control of suction pressure as a result of the research on the coating approach of the catalyst slurry to ceramic monolith support. Moreover, the equipment which makes this coating possible was resulted in a header and this invention.

[0010] The catalyst slurry was impressed to one side of ceramic monolith support, and when having pressurized or drawn in and having been seen on the conditions which place conventionally the monolith support which nothing has coated, and are pressurized or attracted, the approach in which a fixed pressure carries out a fixed time amount load was taken. In order to lengthen by the fixed pressure in this approach even after a catalyst slurry falls the path of ceramic monolith support out, a path is narrow by the slurry (catalyst bed) by which coating was carried out, and ventilation resistance becomes large, and the pressure of this air also rises compared with the case where the monolith support which nothing has coated is placed, to a catalyst bed, and turns into force which depresses a catalyst bed downward to it. For this reason, by the entry side of a catalyst slurry, a catalyst bed is thin and becomes thick by the exhaust port side of a catalyst slurry. (Refer to drawing 6 (a))

[0011] In this invention, immediately after a catalyst slurry falls the path of ceramic monolith support out, or it reduces pressurization or suction pressure gradually, it is made to fall continuously and pressurization and suction are terminated. According to this, the pressure concerning a catalyst bed will be lowered, the way of the viscosity of a catalyst bed becomes it is strong and possible [ stopping at the location ], and a uniform catalyst bed can be obtained. (Refer to drawing 6 (b))

[0012]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of the approach of coating the ceramic monolith support by this invention with a catalyst slurry and its equipment is explained to a detail. It is the approach of coating the internal surface of ceramic monolith support with a catalyst slurry, and this invention makes a catalyst slurry face the one direction of a tubular path, it carries out pressurization pushing from an one direction, or relates to the technique which carries out reduced pressure suction from the other side. When specifically placing the monolith support which nothing has coated and pressurizing or drawing in, As whole pressurization or suction time amount is made into T hours, the load of the pressure of x1 is carried out for t1 hour of the start, the pressure of x2 is produced for the following t2 hours and the pressure of x3 is produced for the following t3 hours A pressure and time amount conditions are beforehand set up so that a pressure may be changed gradually or continuously. Here, they are  $T=t_1+t_2+t_3+\dots+tn$  ( $n>=2$ ).

[0013] Hereafter, an example and the example of a comparison explain concretely the gestalt of operation of the approach of coating the ceramic monolith support by this invention with a catalyst slurry, and its equipment.

[0014] (Example 1 of a comparison) 82.8g [ of things which supported Rh 2% to gamma alumina ], 542.9g [ of things which supported Pd 3% to gamma alumina ], 72.7g [ of gamma alumina ], and boehmite alumina 29.6g, 216g of 10% nitric acids, and 1072g of water were put into the ball mill, it ground for 90 minutes, and the mean particle diameter of 3.5micro and the catalyst slurry of viscosity 70cP were prepared at 40% of solid content. Water was added to this and it considered as 33% of solid content, and the catalyst slurry of viscosity 33cP.

[0015] The monolith support (capacity 1.7L: 2x15cm with an ellipse of 113cm) which nothing has coated was put on the suction tub, and was attracted, and suction conditions were set up so that the pressure of -260mmAq might be obtained. The 800g of the above-mentioned slurries was impressed to monolith support (capacity 1.7L: 2x15cm with an ellipse of 113cm), it drew in for 10 seconds by the flow and pressure requirement of -260mmAq, and the monolith support to which the catalyst bed was attached was calcinated at 400 degrees C after desiccation by 120 degrees C for 1 hour.

Thereby, the alumina system catalyst became the monolith support by which 100 g/L coating was carried out.

[0016] When this monolith support with a catalyst was equally divided into three under Kaminaka and these amounts of coatings were investigated, in the upper part, they were 115 g/L in 100 g/L and the lower part in 85g/L, and pars intermedia.

[0017] (Example 2 of a comparison) 540g of water and silica sol ( $\text{SiO}_2$  : 20% content) 450g were added to zeolite 810g, the ball mill ground for 120 minutes, and the zeolitic-catalyst slurry was prepared. The solid content of the slurry at this time was 50%, and was the mean particle diameter of 4.2micro, and viscosity 32cP.

[0018] The monolith support (capacity 1.3L: 2x11.5cm with an ellipse of 113cm) which nothing has coated was put on the suction tub, and was attracted, and suction conditions were set up so that the

pressure of -280mmAq might be obtained. The 700g of the above-mentioned slurries was impressed to monolith support (capacity 1.3L: 2x11.5cm with an ellipse of 113cm), it drew in for 10 seconds by the flow and pressure requirement of -280mmAq, and the monolith support to which the catalyst bed was attached was calcinated at 400 degrees C after desiccation by 120 degrees C for 1 hour.

Thereby, the zeolitic catalyst became the monolith support by which 200 g/L coating was carried out.

[0019] When this monolith support with a catalyst was equally divided into three under Kaminaka and these amounts of coatings were investigated, in the upper part, they were 225 g/L in 205 g/L and the lower part in 170g/L, and pars intermedia.

[0020] (Example 3 of a comparison) 421.2g [ of things which sank Pd into gamma alumina 3% ], 288g [ of gamma alumina ], and boehmite alumina 14.8g, and 1076g of water were put into the ball mill, it ground for 150 minutes, and the mean particle diameter of 3.0micro and the catalyst slurry of viscosity 110cP were prepared at 40% of solid content. Water was added to this and it considered as 35% of solid content, and the catalyst slurry of viscosity 56cP.

[0021] The monolith support (capacity 1.7L: 2x15cm with an ellipse of 113cm) which nothing has coated was put on the suction tub, and was attracted, and suction conditions were set up so that the pressure of -260mmAq might be obtained. The 700g of the above-mentioned slurries was impressed to monolith support (capacity 1.7L: 2x15cm with an ellipse of 113cm), it drew in for 10 seconds by the flow and pressure requirement of -260mmAq, and the monolith support to which the catalyst bed was attached was calcinated at 400 degrees C after desiccation by 120 degrees C for 1 hour.

Thereby, the alumina system catalyst became the monolith support by which 100 g/L coating was carried out.

[0022] When this monolith support with a catalyst was equally divided into three under Kaminaka and these amounts of coatings were investigated, in the upper part, they were 110 g/L in 105 g/L and the lower part in 85g/L, and pars intermedia.

[0023] (Example 1) 82.8g [ of things which supported Rh 2% to gamma alumina ], 542.9g [ of things which supported Pd 3% to gamma alumina ], 72.7g [ of gamma alumina ], and boehmite alumina 29.6g, 216g of 10% nitric acids, and 1072g of water were put into the ball mill, it ground for 90 minutes, and the mean particle diameter of 3.5micro and the catalyst slurry of viscosity 70cP were prepared at 40% of solid content. Water was added to this and it considered as the same catalyst slurry as 33% of solid content, and the example 1 of a comparison of viscosity 33cP.

[0024] The monolith support (capacity 1.7L: 2x15cm with an ellipse of 113cm) which nothing has coated was put on the suction tub, and suction conditions as shown in drawing 1 were set up. That is, for [ of the start ] 2 seconds, it set up so that it might draw in by -180mmAq for [ of -260mmAq and a degree ] 4 seconds and might draw in by -100mmAq for [ of the last ] 4 seconds. The 800g of the above-mentioned slurries was impressed to monolith support (capacity 1.7L: 2x15cm with an ellipse of 113cm), and coating was performed on the suction conditions of drawing 1. The monolith support to which this catalyst bed was attached was calcinated at 400 degrees C after desiccation by 120 degrees C for 1 hour. Thereby, the alumina system catalyst became the monolith support by which 100 g/L coating was carried out.

[0025] When this monolith support with a catalyst was equally divided into three under Kaminaka and these amounts of coatings were investigated, in the upper part, they were 102 g/L in 100 g/L and the lower part in 98g/L, and pars intermedia.

[0026] (Example 2) 540g of water and silica sol (SiO<sub>2</sub> : 20% content) 450g were added to zeolite 810g, the ball mill ground for 120 minutes, and the zeolitic-catalyst slurry was prepared. The solid content of the slurry at this time is 50%, is the mean particle diameter of 4.2micro, and viscosity 32cP, and is the same slurry as the example 2 of a comparison.

[0027] The monolith support (capacity 1.3L: 2x11.5cm with an ellipse of 113cm) which nothing has coated was put on the suction tub, and suction conditions as shown in drawing 2 were set up. That is, for [ of the start ] 2 seconds, it set up so that it might draw in by -180mmAq for [ of -280mmAq and a degree ] 4 seconds and might draw in by -100mmAq for [ of the last ] 4 seconds. The 700g of the above-mentioned slurries was impressed to monolith support (capacity 1.3L: 2x11.5cm with an ellipse of 113cm), and coating was performed on the suction conditions of drawing 2. The monolith support to which this catalyst bed was attached was calcinated at 400 degrees C after desiccation by

120 degrees C for 1 hour. Thereby, the zeolitic catalyst became the monolith support by which 200 g/L coating was carried out.

[0028] When this monolith support with a catalyst was equally divided into three under Kaminaka and these amounts of coatings were investigated, in the upper part, they were 203 g/L in 201 g/L and the lower part in 196g/L, and pars intermedia.

[0029] (Example 3) 421.2g [ of things which sank Pd into gamma alumina 3% ], 288g [ of gamma alumina ], and boehmite alumina 14.8g, and 1076g of water were put into the ball mill, it ground for 150 minutes, and the mean particle diameter of 3.0micro and the catalyst slurry of viscosity 110cP were prepared at 40% of solid content. Water was added to this and it considered as the same catalyst slurry as 35% of solid content, and the example 3 of a comparison of viscosity 56cP.

[0030] The monolith support (capacity 1.7L: 2x15cm with an ellipse of 113cm) which nothing has coated was put on the suction tub, and suction conditions as shown in drawing 3 were set up. That is, for [ of the start ] 2 seconds, it set up so that it might draw in by -180mmAq for [ of -260mmAq and a degree ] 4 seconds and might draw in by -100mmAq for [ of the last ] 4 seconds. The 700g of the above-mentioned slurries was impressed to monolith support (capacity 1.7L: 2x15cm with an ellipse of 113cm), and coating was performed on the suction conditions of drawing 3 . The monolith support to which this catalyst bed was attached was calcinated at 400 degrees C after desiccation by 120 degrees C for 1 hour. Thereby, the alumina system catalyst became the monolith support by which 100 g/L coating was carried out.

[0031] When this monolith support with a catalyst was equally divided into three under Kaminaka and these amounts of coatings were investigated, in the upper part, they were 101.5 g/L in 100 g/L and the lower part in 98.5g/L, and pars intermedia.

[0032] (Example 4) As an example of the system which has materialized this invention, the equipment which performs coating by reduced pressure suction is shown in drawing 4 . The process shown here is a semi-automatic process, and an operator puts in by hand the monolith support by which coating should be carried out first in a system, and after coating of it is carried out, he has to take out.

[0033] A general view of a process step performed by this system is as follows. An operator puts the monolith support by which coating should be carried out on the coating tub 11, and turns on a main switch (breaker) 1, the blower start switch 2, and the operation preparation switch 4. Next, the time amount holding the opening and opening of the suction pressure control damper (damper opening is controlled by the stepping motor) 13 is inputted on the actuation screen 9 on a control panel 12. Then, suction will be stopped if it becomes the time amount which suction was started and was set up when the unattended operation initiation switch 5 was turned on.

[0034] Although the suction pressure and suction time amount at this time were expressed, examples are above-mentioned drawing 1 - drawing 3 . This condition does not disappear until it is remembered to input once and inputs another conditions. For this reason, coating in the same conditions can be repeated and can be performed.

[0035] Next, an operator attaches a hopper in the upper part of monolith support, into this, supplies the catalyst slurry prepared beforehand and turns on the unattended operation initiation switch 5 after this. If suction like the example shown in drawing 1 - drawing 3 is performed and it becomes the setup time, suction will be stopped and coating will be completed. An operator removes a hopper from the monolith support which ended coating, and takes out monolith support, and an activity ends him.

[0036] (Example 5) As another example of the system which has materialized this invention, the equipment which performs coating by reduced pressure suction is shown in drawing 5 . The process shown here is a semi-automatic process, and an operator puts in by hand the monolith support by which coating should be carried out first in a system, and after coating of it is carried out, he has to take out.

[0037] A general view of a process step performed by this system is as follows. An operator puts the monolith support by which coating should be carried out on the coating tub 11, and turns on a main switch (breaker) 1, the blower start switch 2, and the operation preparation switch 4. Next, the time amount which opens the suction pressure control bulbs 16, 17, and 18 is inputted on the actuation screen 9 on a control panel 12. Suction will be stopped if it becomes the time amount which suction

was started and was set up when total suction time amount was inputted and the unattended operation initiation switch 5 was turned on after this. Since the open air is attracted by the coating tub 11 by opening the suction pressure control bulbs 16, 17, and 18, the pressure in the coating tub 11 declines. Not only one kind but the thing equipped with two or more kinds of the magnitude (path) and the number of this bulb is desirable. This is because suction force differs with the path of a bulb, and the direction with much number of a bulb is because the conditions of suction can be changed finely.

[0038] Although the suction pressure and suction time amount at this time were expressed, examples are above-mentioned drawing 1 - drawing 3. This condition does not disappear until it is remembered to input once and inputs another conditions. For this reason, coating in the same conditions can be repeated and can be performed.

[0039] Next, an operator attaches a hopper in the upper part of monolith support, into this, supplies the catalyst slurry prepared beforehand and turns on the unattended operation initiation switch 5 after this. If suction like the example shown in drawing 1 - drawing 3 is performed and it becomes the setup time, suction will be stopped and coating will be completed. An operator removes a hopper from the monolith support which ended coating, and takes out monolith support, and an activity ends him.

[0040]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, as explained to the detail, according to this invention, in coating to monolith support, the effectiveness that the bias in the upper and lower sides of the amount of coatings can be made very small is acquired. That is, the catalyst of uniform thickness can be acquired.

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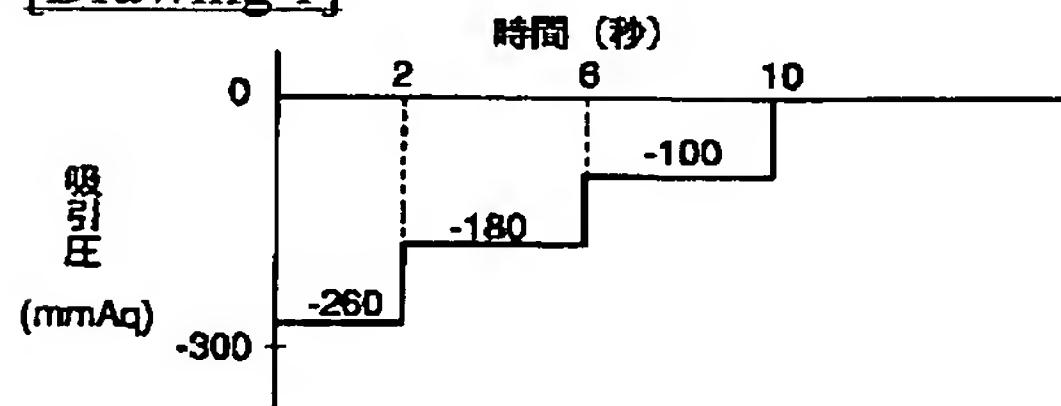
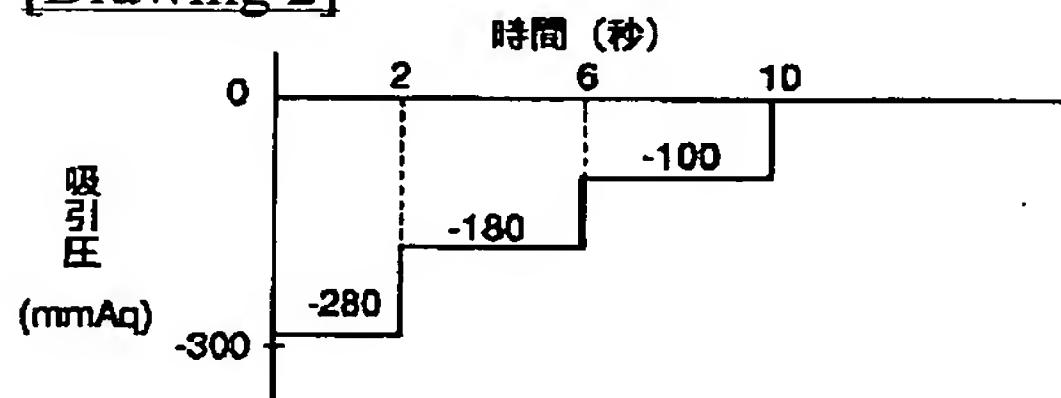
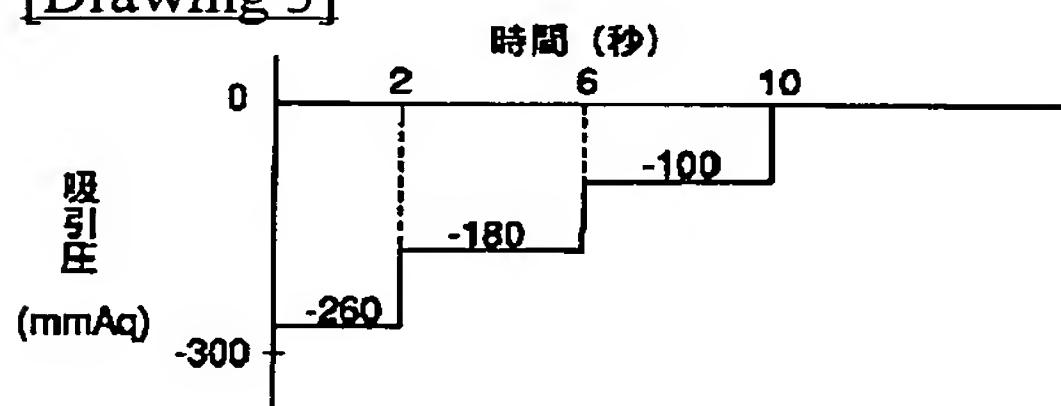
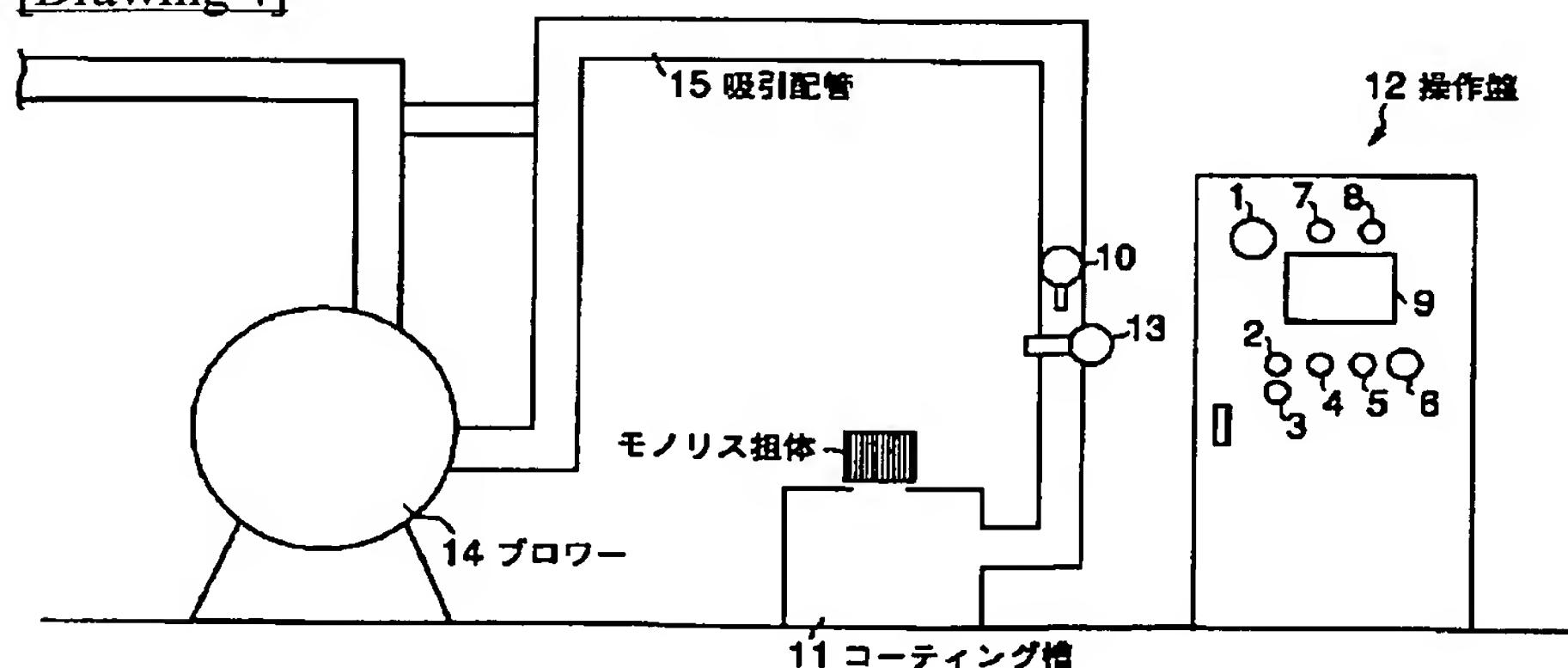
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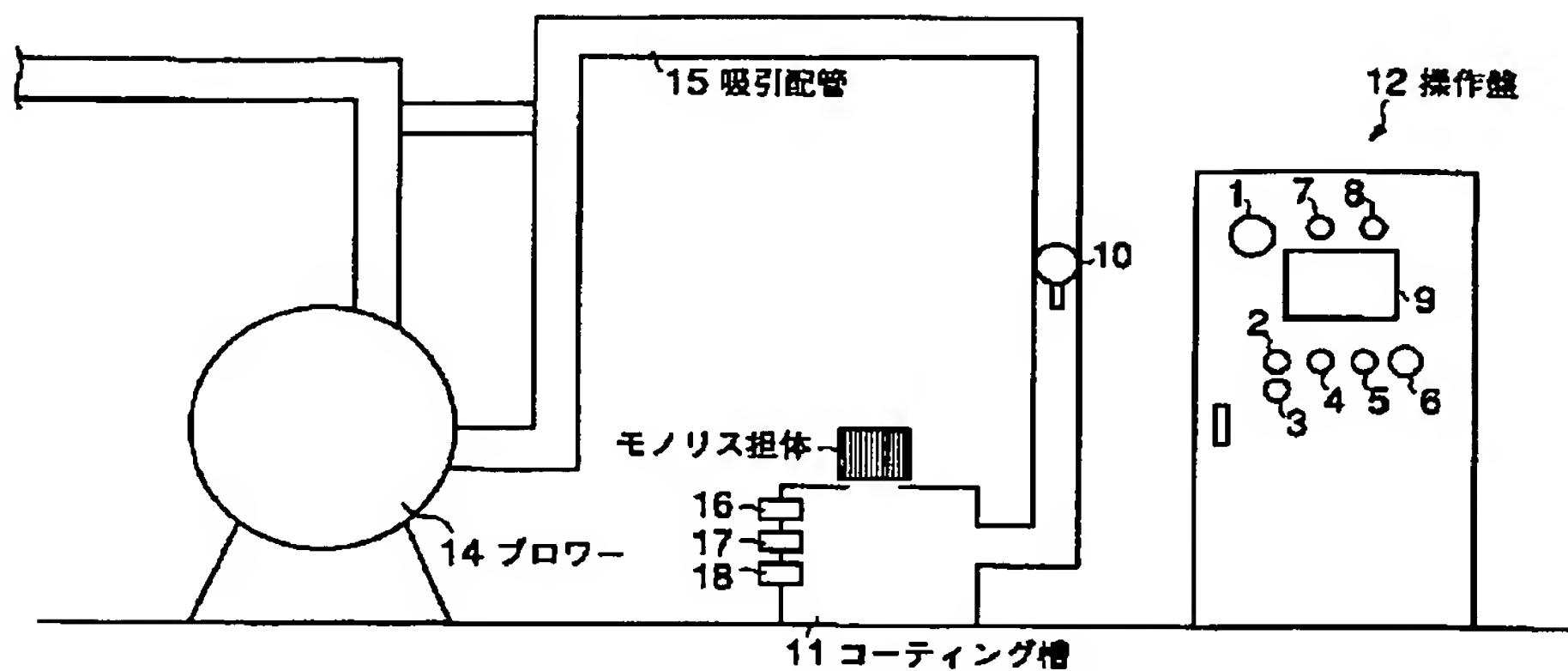
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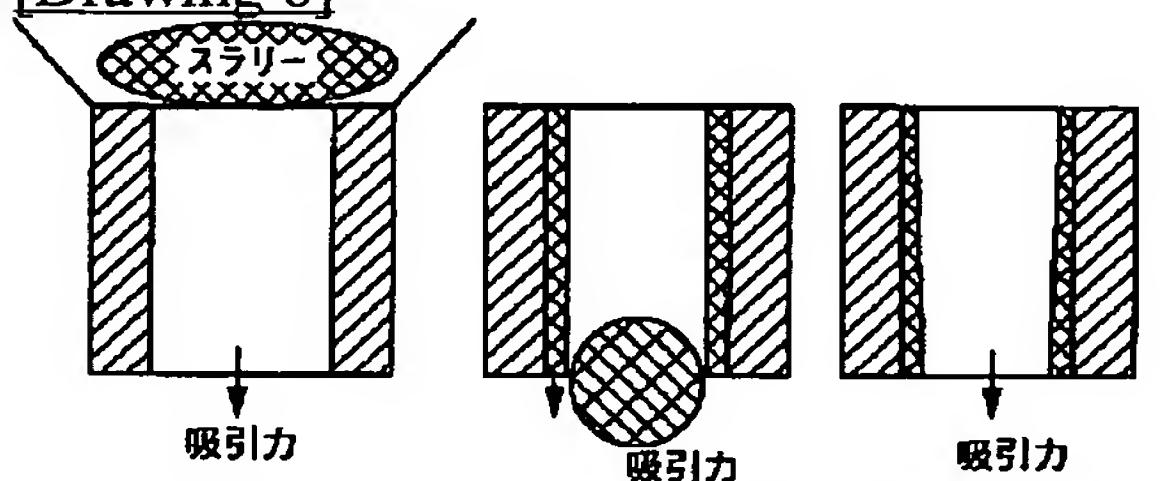
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## DRAWINGS

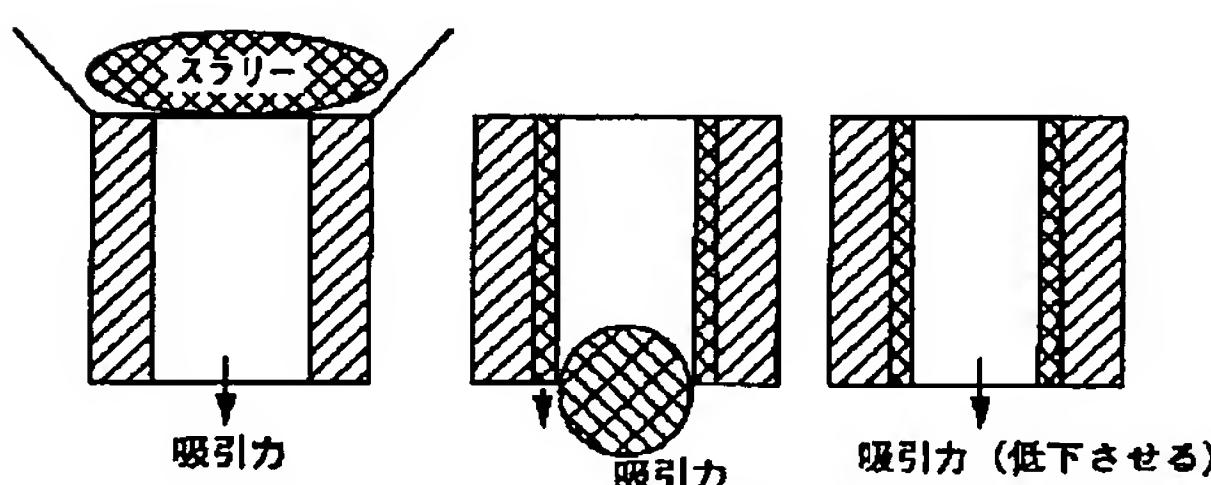
[Drawing 1][Drawing 2][Drawing 3][Drawing 4][Drawing 5]



[Drawing 6]



(a) 従来技術による触媒層の形成（減圧吸引の場合）



(b) 本発明による触媒層の形成（減圧吸引の場合）

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**SOLUTION:** In the case where a monolithic support which is not coated by anything is placed and pressurized or sucked, conditions for pressure and time are previously set so that pressure is stepwise or continuously changed and so that all pressurization or suction time is made T hours, an x1 pressure is applied for initial t1 hours, an x2 pressure is generated for the next t2 hours, and an x3 pressure is generated for the succeeding t3 hours, wherein,  $T=t_1+t_2+t_3+\dots+t_n$  ( $n \geq 2$ ).

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最終頁に続く

(54)【発明の名称】セラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする方法及びその装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】モノリス担体へのコーティングにおいて、コーティング量の上下での偏りを極めて小さくすることが可能な、セラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする方法及びその装置を提供すること。

【解決手段】なにもコーティングしていないモノリス担体を置いて加圧もしくは吸引する場合、全体の加圧もしくは吸引時間をT時間とし、初めのt<sub>1</sub>時間はx<sub>1</sub>の圧力を負荷し、次のt<sub>2</sub>時間はx<sub>2</sub>の圧力を、次のt<sub>3</sub>時間はx<sub>3</sub>の圧力を生じさせるというように、圧力を段階的に、もしくは、連続的に変化するように、あらかじめ、圧力、時間条件を設定する。ここで、T = t<sub>1</sub> + t<sub>2</sub> + t<sub>3</sub> +, , , + t<sub>n</sub> (n ≥ 2) である。

## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】触媒スラリーをセラミックモノリス担体の内表面にコーティングする方法であって、管状通路の一方向に触媒スラリーを臨ませて、一方から加圧押し込みによりコーティングする方法において、  
加圧時間T内に加圧力を2段階以上変化させてコーティングすることを特徴とするセラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする方法。

【請求項2】触媒スラリーをセラミックモノリス担体の内表面にコーティングする方法であって、管状通路の一方向に触媒スラリーを臨ませて、他方側から減圧吸引によりコーティングする方法において、  
減圧吸引時間T内に吸引圧力を2段階以上変化させてコーティングすることを特徴とするセラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする方法。

【請求項3】請求項1に記載のセラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする方法において、前記加圧力を変化させる手段として、加圧配管内にあらかじめ設定した開度通りに作動するステッピングモーター駆動のダンパーを含んでおり、加圧時間T内に、前記ステッピングモーター駆動のダンパーの開度を制御し、前記加圧力を2段階以上変化させてコーティングすることを特徴とするセラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする方法。

【請求項4】請求項1に記載のセラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする方法において、前記加圧力を変化させる手段として、加圧配管側面に開閉バルブを1個以上設け、あらかじめ設定した時間に開くようにし、加圧時間T内に、前記加圧力を2段階以上変化させてコーティングすることを特徴とするセラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする方法。

【請求項5】請求項2に記載のセラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする方法において、前記吸引圧力を変化させる手段として、吸引配管内にあらかじめ設定した開度通りに作動するステッピングモーター駆動のダンパーを含んでおり、減圧吸引時間T内に、前記ステッピングモーター駆動のダンパーの開度を制御し、吸引圧力を2段階以上変化させてコーティングすることを特徴とするセラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする方法。

【請求項6】請求項2に記載のセラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする方法において、前記吸引圧力を変化させる手段として、吸引配管もしくは吸引槽に開閉バルブを1個以上設け、あらかじめ設定した時間に開くようにし、減圧吸引時間T内に吸引圧力を2段階以上変化させてコーティングすることを特徴とするセラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、セラミックモノリス担体に触媒層を形成する方法及びその装置に関し、さらに詳細には、セラミックモノリス担体に触媒層を均一に形成する方法及びその装置に関する。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】従来のセラミックモノリス担体の触媒層形成方法としては、例えば特公昭62-28695号公報に開示されているように、セラミックモノリス担体の管状通路上に、触媒スラリーを真空圧力を用いて流し、触媒層を形成するものや、セラミックモノリス担体を触媒スラリーに浸漬し、触媒層を形成するものや、セラミックモノリス担体の上端に触媒スラリーを位置決めし、この触媒スラリーに圧力を加えて管状通路内を流し、触媒層を形成するものなどがある。

## 【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】最近では、排気ガス浄化のため、触媒層を厚くして性能を向上させる、また、多層構造にして厚くし、性能を向上させる等の方法がとられるようになってきている。

【0004】しかしながら、前記の従来の方法、例えば、セラミックモノリス担体の管状通路上に、触媒スラリーを真空圧力を用いて流し、触媒層を形成するものでは、セラミックモノリス担体の触媒スラリーの入り口側と触媒スラリーの排出口側とでは、触媒層の厚さが異なり、入り口側はうすく、排出口側は厚くなる、という問題がある。

【0005】同様に、セラミックモノリス担体の上端に触媒スラリーを位置決めし、この触媒スラリーに圧力を加えて管状通路内を流し、触媒層を形成するものにあっても、触媒スラリーの入り口側と触媒スラリーの排出口側とでは、触媒層の厚さが異なり、入り口側はうすく、排出口側は厚くなる、という問題がある。

【0006】この触媒層厚さの不均一は、触媒性能の安定化を妨げるものであり、均一な厚さに触媒層を形成する方法の出現が臨まれている。

【0007】本発明の目的は、上記の課題を解決し、均一な厚さに触媒層を形成する方法を提供することにある。

## 【0008】

【課題を解決するための手段及び作用】本発明は、セラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーを塗布し、触媒層を形成するにあたり、加圧力や吸引圧力を制御し、触媒層の厚さ（量）を均一化するコーティング方法及びコーティング装置に関するものである。

【0009】本発明者らは、セラミックモノリス担体への触媒スラリーのコーティング方法についての研究の結果、加圧もしくは吸引圧力の制御により、触媒スラリーの入り口側と触媒スラリーの排出口側で、触媒層の厚さ（量）がほとんど変わらないコーティング方法を見出

た。又、このコーティングを可能とする装置を見出し、本発明に至った。

【0010】セラミックモノリス担体の一方に触媒スラリーを印加し、加圧もしくは吸引する場合において、従来は、なにもコーティングしていないモノリス担体を置いて加圧もしくは吸引する条件で見ると、一定の圧力が一定時間負荷する方法をとっていた。この方法では、触媒スラリーがセラミックモノリス担体の通路を抜け落ちた後も一定の圧力で引こうとするため、コーティングされたスラリー（触媒層）で通路が狭くなつており、通気抵抗が大きくなり、触媒層へかかる空気の圧力も、なにもコーティングしていないモノリス担体を置いた場合に比べ上昇し、触媒層を下に押し下げる力となる。このため、触媒層は触媒スラリーの入り口側で薄く、触媒スラリーの排出口側で厚くなる。（図6（a）参照）

【0011】本発明では、触媒スラリーがセラミックモノリス担体の通路を抜け落ちた後、ただちに加圧もしくは吸引圧力を段階的に低下させる、もしくは、連続的に低下させ、加圧、吸引を終了させるものである。これによると、触媒層にかかる圧力を下げることとなり、触媒層の粘性のほうが強く、その位置に止まることが可能となり、均一な触媒層を得ることができる。（図6（b）参照）

#### 【0012】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明によるセラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする方法及びその装置の実施の形態を詳細に説明する。本発明は、触媒スラリーをセラミックモノリス担体の内表面にコーティングする方法であつて、管状通路の一方向に触媒スラリーを臨ませて、一方向から加圧押し込みをする、あるいは、他方側から減圧吸引する技術に関する。具体的には、なにもコーティングしていないモノリス担体を置いて加圧もしくは吸引する場合、全体の加圧もしくは吸引時間をT時間とし、初めのt<sub>1</sub>時間はx<sub>1</sub>の圧力を負荷し、次のt<sub>2</sub>時間はx<sub>2</sub>の圧力を、次のt<sub>3</sub>時間はx<sub>3</sub>の圧力を生じさせるというように、圧力を段階的に、もしくは、連続的に変化するように、あらかじめ、圧力、時間条件を設定する。ここで、T=t<sub>1</sub>+t<sub>2</sub>+t<sub>3</sub>+...+t<sub>n</sub> (n≥2) である。

【0013】以下、本発明によるセラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする方法及びその装置の実施の形態を、実施例、比較例により具体的に説明する。

【0014】（比較例1）γアルミナにRhを2%担持したもの82.8g、γアルミナにPdを3%担持したもの542.9g、γアルミナ72.7g、ベーマイトアルミナ29.6g、10%硝酸216g、水1072gをボールミルに入れ、90分粉碎して、固形分40%で、平均粒径3.5μ、粘度70cPの触媒スラリーを調製した。これに水を加え、固形分33%、粘度33c

50 Pの触媒スラリーとした。

【0015】なにもコーティングしていないモノリス担体（容量1.7L：楕円113cm<sup>2</sup>×15cm）を吸引槽に置き、吸引し、-260mmAqの圧力が得られるように、吸引条件を設定した。モノリス担体（容量1.7L：楕円113cm<sup>2</sup>×15cm）に上記スラリーを800g印加し、-260mmAqの圧力条件で10秒吸引し、触媒層の付いたモノリス担体を120°Cで乾燥後、400°Cで1時間焼成した。これにより、アルミニナ系触媒が100g/Lコーティングされたモノリス担体となった。

【0016】この触媒付きモノリス担体を上中下に3等分し、これらのコーティング量を調べたところ、上部では85g/L、中間部では100g/L、下部では115g/Lであった。

【0017】（比較例2）ゼオライト810gに水540gとシリカゾル（SiO<sub>2</sub>：20%含有）450gを加え、ボールミルで120分粉碎し、ゼオライト系触媒スラリーを調製した。このときのスラリーの固形分は50%で、平均粒径4.2μ、粘度32cPであった。

【0018】なにもコーティングしていないモノリス担体（容量1.3L：楕円113cm<sup>2</sup>×11.5cm）を吸引槽に置き、吸引し、-280mmAqの圧力が得られるように、吸引条件を設定した。モノリス担体（容量1.3L：楕円113cm<sup>2</sup>×11.5cm）に上記スラリーを700g印加し、-280mmAqの圧力条件で10秒吸引し、触媒層の付いたモノリス担体を120°Cで乾燥後、400°Cで1時間焼成した。これにより、ゼオライト系触媒が200g/Lコーティングされたモノリス担体となった。

【0019】この触媒付きモノリス担体を上中下に3等分し、これらのコーティング量を調べたところ、上部では170g/L、中間部では205g/L、下部では225g/Lであった。

【0020】（比較例3）γアルミナにPdを3%含浸したもの421.2g、γアルミナ288g、ベーマイトアルミナ14.8g、水1076gをボールミルに入れ、150分粉碎して、固形分40%で、平均粒径3.0μ、粘度110cPの触媒スラリーを調製した。これに水を加え、固形分35%、粘度56cPの触媒スラリーとした。

【0021】なにもコーティングしていないモノリス担体（容量1.7L：楕円113cm<sup>2</sup>×15cm）を吸引槽に置き、吸引し、-260mmAqの圧力が得られるように、吸引条件を設定した。モノリス担体（容量1.7L：楕円113cm<sup>2</sup>×15cm）に上記スラリーを700g印加し、-260mmAqの圧力条件で10秒吸引し、触媒層の付いたモノリス担体を120°Cで乾燥後、400°Cで1時間焼成した。これにより、アルミニナ系触媒が100g/Lコーティングされたモノリス

担体となつた。

【0022】この触媒付きモノリス担体を上中下に3等分し、これらのコーティング量を調べたところ、上部では85 g/L、中間部では105 g/L、下部では110 g/Lであった。

【0023】(実施例1)  $\gamma$ アルミナにRhを2%担持したもの82.8 g、 $\gamma$ アルミナにPdを3%担持したもの542.9 g、 $\gamma$ アルミナ72.7 g、ベーマイトアルミナ29.6 g、10%硝酸216 g、水1072 gをボールミルに入れ、90分粉碎して、固体分40%で、平均粒径3.5  $\mu$ 、粘度70 cPの触媒スラリーを調製した。これに水を加え、固体分33%、粘度33 cPの比較例1と同様の触媒スラリーとした。

【0024】なにもコーティングしていないモノリス担体(容量1.7 L : 楕円113 cm<sup>2</sup> × 15 cm)を吸引槽に置き、図1に示すような吸引条件を設定した。すなわち、初めの2秒間は-260 mmAq、次の4秒間は-180 mmAq、最後の4秒間は-100 mmAqで吸引するように設定した。モノリス担体(容量1.7 L : 楕円113 cm<sup>2</sup> × 15 cm)に上記スラリーを800 g印加し、図1の吸引条件でコーティングを行つた。この触媒層の付いたモノリス担体を120°Cで乾燥後、400°Cで1時間焼成した。これにより、アルミナ系触媒が100 g/Lコーティングされたモノリス担体となつた。

【0025】この触媒付きモノリス担体を上中下に3等分し、これらのコーティング量を調べたところ、上部では98 g/L、中間部では100 g/L、下部では102 g/Lであった。

【0026】(実施例2) ゼオライト810 gに水540 gとシリカゾル(SiO<sub>2</sub> : 20%含有)450 gを加え、ボールミルで120分粉碎し、ゼオライト系触媒スラリーを調製した。このときのスラリーの固体分は50%で、平均粒径4.2  $\mu$ 、粘度32 cPで、比較例2と同様のスラリーである。

【0027】なにもコーティングしていないモノリス担体(容量1.3 L : 楕円113 cm<sup>2</sup> × 11.5 cm)を吸引槽に置き、図2に示すような吸引条件を設定した。すなわち、初めの2秒間は-280 mmAq、次の4秒間は-180 mmAq、最後の4秒間は-100 mAqで吸引するように設定した。モノリス担体(容量1.3 L : 楕円113 cm<sup>2</sup> × 11.5 cm)に上記スラリーを700 g印加し、図2の吸引条件でコーティングを行つた。この触媒層の付いたモノリス担体を120°Cで乾燥後、400°Cで1時間焼成した。これにより、ゼオライト系触媒が200 g/Lコーティングされたモノリス担体となつた。

【0028】この触媒付きモノリス担体を上中下に3等分し、これらのコーティング量を調べたところ、上部では196 g/L、中間部では201 g/L、下部では2

03 g/Lであった。

【0029】(実施例3)  $\gamma$ アルミナにPdを3%含浸したもの421.2 g、 $\gamma$ アルミナ288 g、ベーマイトアルミナ14.8 g、水1076 gをボールミルに入れ、150分粉碎して、固体分40%で、平均粒径3.0  $\mu$ 、粘度110 cPの触媒スラリーを調製した。これに水を加え、固体分35%、粘度56 cPの比較例3と同様の触媒スラリーとした。

【0030】なにもコーティングしていないモノリス担体(容量1.7 L : 楕円113 cm<sup>2</sup> × 15 cm)を吸引槽に置き、図3に示すような吸引条件を設定した。すなわち、初めの2秒間は-260 mmAq、次の4秒間は-180 mmAq、最後の4秒間は-100 mmAqで吸引するように設定した。モノリス担体(容量1.7 L : 楕円113 cm<sup>2</sup> × 15 cm)に上記スラリーを700 g印加し、図3の吸引条件でコーティングを行つた。この触媒層の付いたモノリス担体を120°Cで乾燥後、400°Cで1時間焼成した。これにより、アルミナ系触媒が100 g/Lコーティングされたモノリス担体となつた。

【0031】この触媒付きモノリス担体を上中下に3等分し、これらのコーティング量を調べたところ、上部では98.5 g/L、中間部では100 g/L、下部では101.5 g/Lであった。

【0032】(実施例4) 本発明を具体化しているシステムの例として、減圧吸引でコーティングを行う装置を、図4に示す。ここで示す工程は、半自動工程であり、作業者は、初めにコーティングされるべきモノリス担体を手でシステム内に入れ、それがコーティングされた後取り出さなければならない。

【0033】本システムによって行われる工程ステップの概観は以下のようなものである。作業者は、コーティングされるべきモノリス担体をコーティング槽11に置き、メインスイッチ(ブレーカー)1、プロワー起動スイッチ2、運転準備スイッチ4を入れる。次に、操作盤12上の操作画面9で、吸引圧力制御ダンパー(ステッピングモーターでダンパー開度を制御する)13の開度とその開度を保持する時間を入力する。この後、自動運転開始スイッチ5を入れると吸引が開始され、設定した時間になると吸引が停止される。

【0034】このときの吸引圧力と吸引時間を表したもののが、前出の図1～図3である。この条件は、一度入力すると記憶されており、別の条件を入力するまで消えることはない。このため、同じ条件でのコーティングを繰り返し行うことができる。

【0035】作業者は、次に、モノリス担体の上部にホッパーを取り付け、この中にあらかじめ調製しておいた触媒スラリーを投入し、この後、自動運転開始スイッチ5を入れる。図1～図3に示す例のような吸引が行われ、設定時間になると吸引が停止され、コーティングが

完了する。作業者は、コーティングを終了したモノリス担体からホッパーをはずし、モノリス担体を取り出し、作業が終了する。

【0036】(実施例5)本発明を具体化しているシステムの別の例として、減圧吸引でコーティングを行う装置を、図5に示す。ここで示す工程は、半自動工程であり、作業者は、初めにコーティングされるべきモノリス担体を手でシステム内に入れ、それがコーティングされた後取り出さなければならない。

【0037】本システムによって行われる工程ステップの概観は以下のようなものである。作業者は、コーティングされるべきモノリス担体をコーティング槽11に置き、メインスイッチ(ブレーカー)1、プロワー起動スイッチ2、運転準備スイッチ4を入れる。次に、操作盤12上の操作画面9で、吸引圧力制御バルブ16, 17, 18を開く時間を入力する。トータルの吸引時間を入力し、この後、自動運転開始スイッチ5を入れると吸引が開始され、設定した時間になると吸引が停止される。吸引圧力制御バルブ16, 17, 18を開くことで、コーティング槽11に外気が吸引されるため、コーティング槽11内の圧力は低下する。このバルブの大きさ(径)や個数は、1種類だけではなく、2種類以上備えておくことが望ましい。これは、バルブの径で吸引圧が異なってくるからであり、バルブの個数が多い方が、吸引の条件を細かく変化させることができるからである。

【0038】このときの吸引圧力と吸引時間を表したもののが、前出の図1～図3である。この条件は、一度入力すると記憶されており、別の条件を入力するまで消えることはない。このため、同じ条件でのコーティングを繰り返し行うことができる。

【0039】作業者は、次に、モノリス担体の上部にホッパーを取り付け、この中にあらかじめ調製しておいた触媒スラリーを投入し、この後、自動運転開始スイッチ5を入れる。図1～図3に示す例のような吸引が行われ、設定時間になると吸引が停止され、コーティングが完了する。作業者は、コーティングを終了したモノリス担体からホッパーをはずし、モノリス担体を取り出し、作業が終了する。

【0040】

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\* 【発明の効果】以上、詳細に説明したように、本発明によれば、モノリス担体へのコーティングにおいて、コーティング量の上下での偏りを極めて小さくすることができるという効果が得られる。すなわち、均一な厚さの触媒を得ることができる。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明によるセラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする方法の実施例1の吸引条件を示す図である。

【図2】本発明によるセラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする方法の実施例2の吸引条件を示す図である。

【図3】本発明によるセラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする方法の実施例3の吸引条件を示す図である。

【図4】本発明によるセラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする装置(減圧吸引)の一例を示す概観図である。

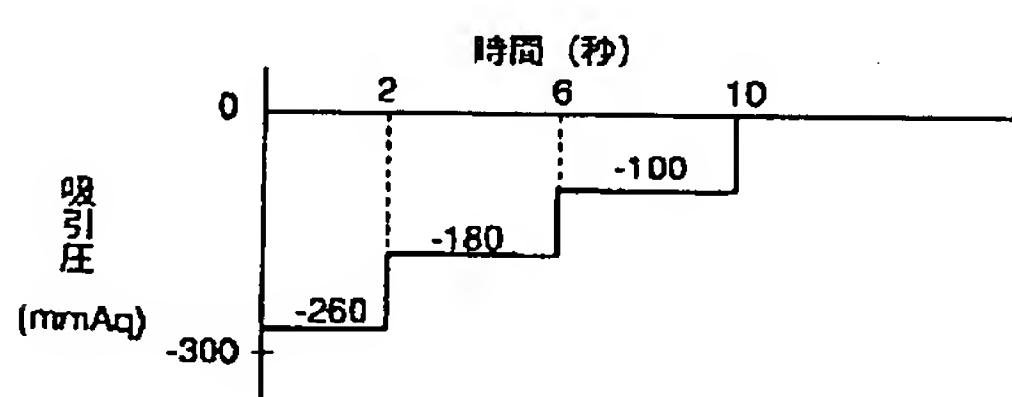
【図5】本発明によるセラミックモノリス担体に触媒スラリーをコーティングする装置(減圧吸引)の他の一例を示す概観図である。

【図6】従来技術(a)及び本発明(b)による、触媒層の形成(減圧吸引の場合)を示す模式図である。

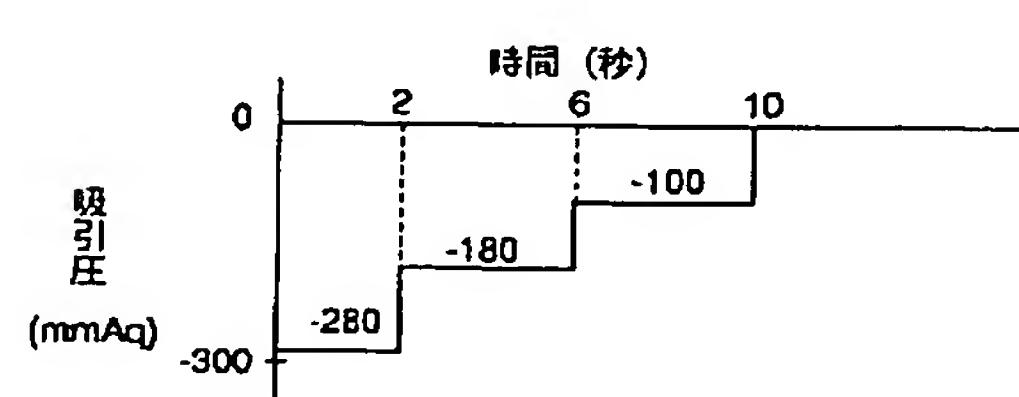
#### 【符号の説明】

1	メインスイッチ(ブレーカー)
2	プロワー起動スイッチ
3	プロワー停止スイッチ
4	運転準備スイッチ
5	自動運転開始スイッチ
6	非常停止スイッチ
7	電源ランプ
8	非常停止ランプ
9	操作画面
10	負圧メーター
11	コーティング槽
12	操作盤
13	吸引圧力制御ダンバー
14	プロワー
15	吸引配管
16, 17, 18	吸引圧力制御バルブ

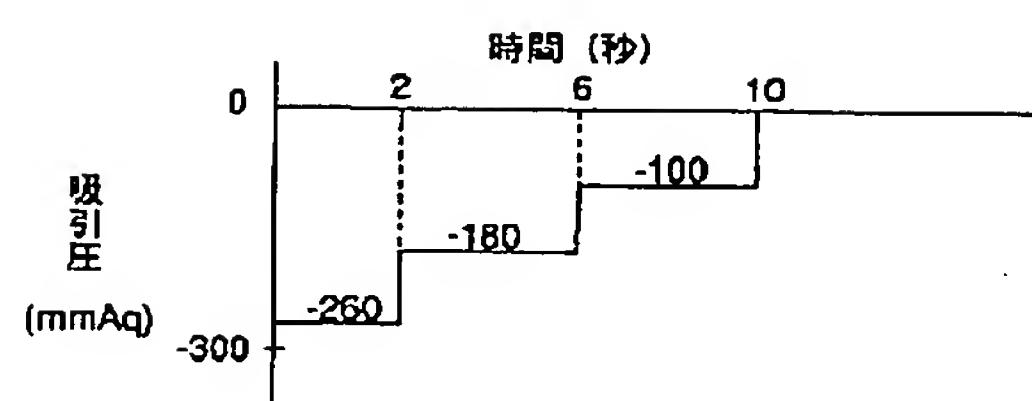
【図1】



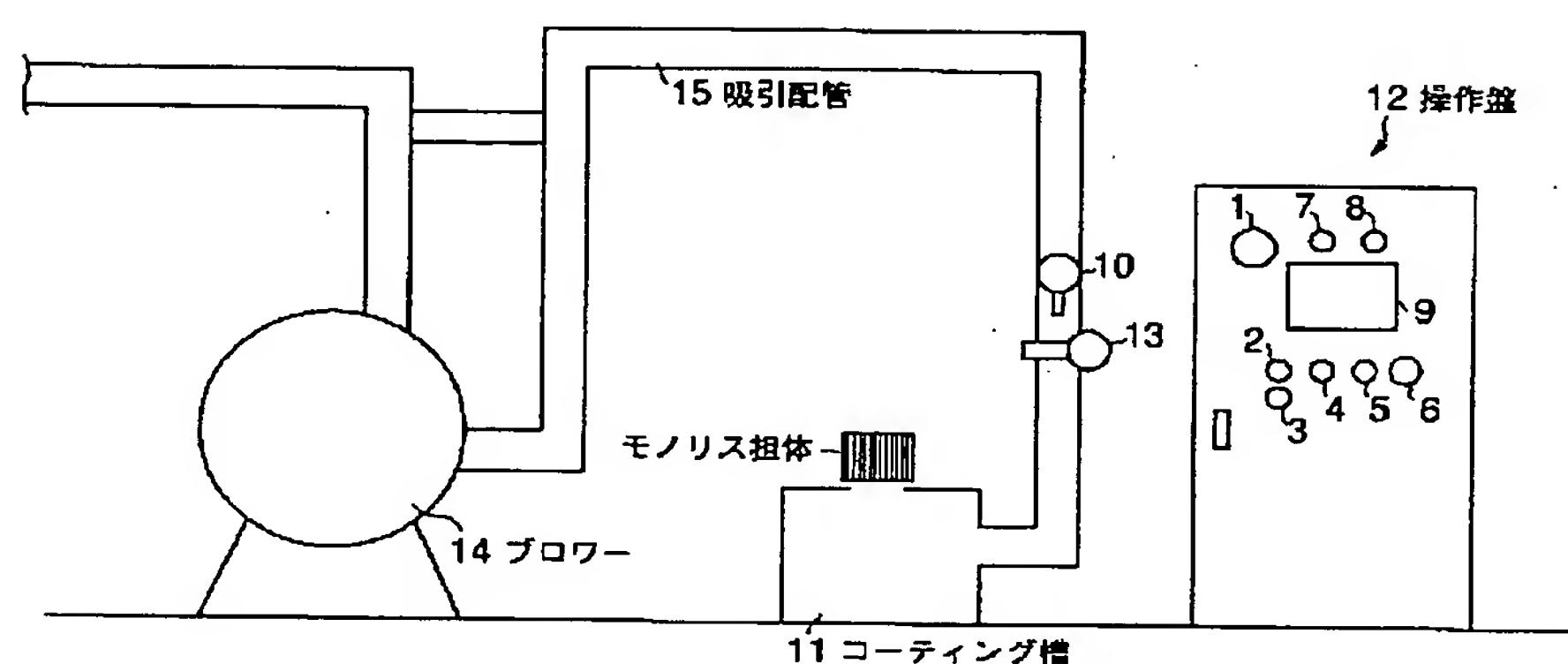
【図2】



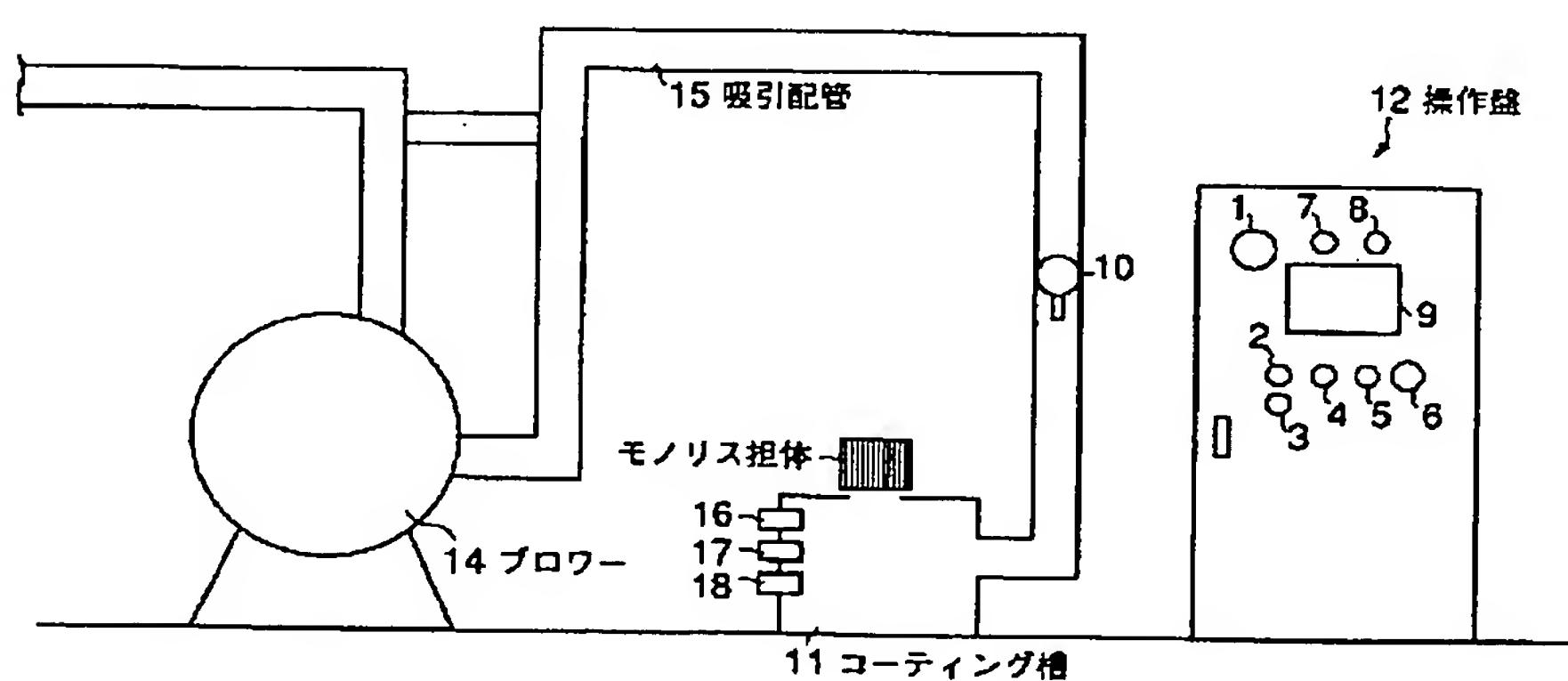
【図3】



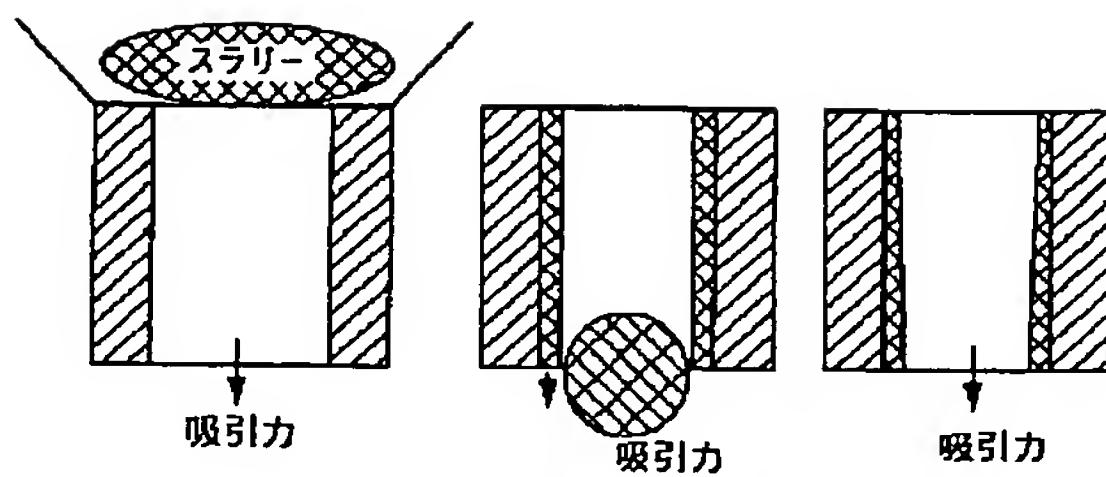
【図4】



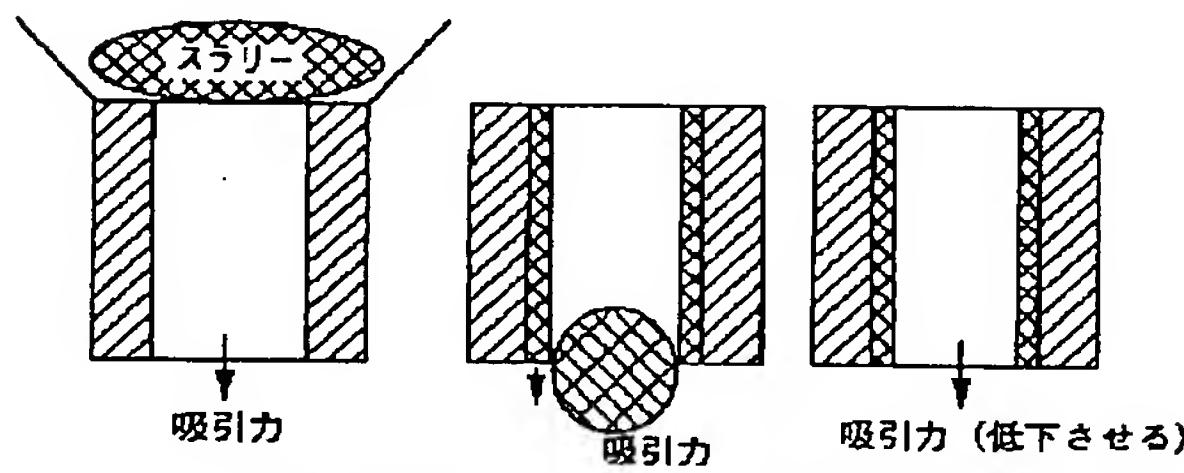
【図5】



【図6】



(a) 従来技術による触媒層の形成（減圧吸引の場合）



(b) 本発明による触媒層の形成（減圧吸引の場合）

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フロントページの続き

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